15: U.S. Navy --22 [7]
116, 181, 266, 578, 177.66
636.66

(no date) 1944

Formosans
Japanese

"Through the past twenty years observers have commented on the passivity, and the subserviency of the Formosan-Chinese to Japanese rule. However sullen or resentful the general populace may be, they have been without effective means of resistance. This is not to be attributed to meekness or lack of spirit, but rather to the extremes of force and cruelty with which the Japanese established initial order and imposed their elaborate system of controls, reaching into every household on the island and placing upon the members collective responsibility for the acts of individuals. Even the most generous allowances cannot conceal the fact that before the Japanese came the Formosan-Chinese population as a whole was capable of extremes of ferocity in mob action among themselves, not stopping short of ritual cannibalism (the eating of the hearts and livers of victims to acquire strength and spirit), nor of the cold-blooded sale of the flesh of captured aborigines on the open market both on the island and across the channel along the coast of Fukien. In the years before 1941, educated Formosans commented frequently (and of course privately) upon the probable extremes of mob action likely to be directed against the Japanese if ever an opportunity should be presented. That the Japanese are aware of this was amply demonstrated on February 18, 1938, when the attack of a single bomber from China caused the authorities to barricade public buildings and to set up machine guns throughout the capital city before they sounded the air raid alarm. The guns were directed at the Formosan-Chinese population."

42: Schetelig--390 T-2 (no date) 1868 Formosans
116, 162, 578

So, while it is possible to get to know the land in its original form on a journey up the middle course of the Tamsui River...a journey up the southern arm gives one a view of the old, original colonial system of the Chinese on Formosa. First we travel along the road from Tamsui to the southern locality of Taiwanfu, consequently covering well trodden ground. But this region of the western plain was the first that the Chinese developed, after the occupation 200 years ago and, accordingly, it is here that we found Chinese law and Chinese customs in their greatest purity. Worthy of note, at the same time, are the number of Chinese dialects and consequently of Chinese provinces that are represented here. Here the Fokien Chinese live in colonies beside their sworn enemy, the Hakka, from the province of Kwangtiang, and the Hoklo, the sugar-cane cultivator of Swatau, while between them all, hated by all and getting the better of them all, there wanders the sly Cantonese, the merchant, scribe, land owner or camphor agent. We kept on our way in the old fashion and did not unload our baggage until the boats sat motionless on the stone rubble of the rapids. This happened near the old fortress of Tokscham, the possession of a wealthy and influential Chinese family which has been in residence here since the earliest period of Chinese colonization.